

RUDBECKIA SPECIOSA Wenderoth, var. **Sullivanti** (Boynton & Beadle), n. comb. *R. Sullivanti* Boynton & Beadle, Biltmore Bot. Stud. i. 15 (1901).

COREOPSIS MAJOR Walt., var. **stellata** (Nutt.), n. comb. *C. stellata* Nutt. Journ. Acad. Philad. vii. 76 (1834). *C. senifolia*, var. *stellata* T. & G. Fl. ii. 342 (1842). *C. major*, var. *Oemleri* Britton, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, iv. 131 (1894). *C. Oemleri* Ell. Sk. ii. 435 (1823). The name *stellata* must be taken up in place of *Oemleri* as the varietal designation since it has priority in the category in which it is here used.

ACTINEA **herbacea** (Greene), n. comb. *Actinella scaposa*, var. *glabra* Gray, Man. ed. 5, 263 (1867). *Tetraneuris herbacea* Greene, Pittonia, iii. 268 (1898).

NOTES ON THE GENUS SENECIO.

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DURING the season of 1904 Messrs. J. F. Collins, M. L. Fernald and A. S. Pease collected in the Province of Quebec several *Senecios* which were referred to the writer for identification. One of these appeared to be intermediate in general aspect between *Senecio aureus* L. and *S. Balsamitae* Muhl., and upon a detailed study it was characterized as a probable hybrid between these species; publication was suspended, however, in the hope that further collections from different localities would produce additional material giving cumulative evidence of hybridity.

In June of last year the writer, while botanizing near Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Beach, Lake County, Illinois, found a large colony of *Senecio Balsamitae* growing in sandy soil, and near by in moist situations *Senecio aureus* L. was also relatively abundant. Associated with these two species in low wet meadows in limited number was noticed a peculiar *Senecio* intermediate in size and foliar characters between the two species mentioned. This form has since been examined more in detail, and the intermediate characters were found to extend to the different parts of the head. Moreover, upon com-

parison of my plant with the specimens secured in eastern Quebec by Collins, Fernald and Pease the two appear to be identical. On the whole there is every reason to believe that the plant in question is a natural hybrid, and it seems worthy of characterization as follows:

Senecio aureus > × ***Balsamitae***, n. hyb., caulibus erectis 2.5–8 dm. altis glabratis vel sparse lanato-tomentosis; foliis inferioribus petiolatis oblongo-rotundatis vel oblongo-ovatis vel subellipticis 1–6 cm. longis 1–3.5 cm. latis, apice rotundatis vel obtusis marginibusque crenato-dentatis vel rarius acute-dentatis, basi subcordatis vel abrupte contractis et cuneatis superioribus lyratis vel laciniato-pinnatifidis; petiolis 2–15 cm. longis gracilibus; achaeniis glabratis vel sparse pilosis.—Stem erect, 2.5 to 8 dm. high, glabrous or nearly so; lower leaves oblong-rotund to oblong-ovate or subelliptic, 1 to 6 cm. long, 1 to 3.5 cm. broad, rotund to obtuse at the apex, crenate-dentate or occasionally rather sharply toothed, the earliest subcordate, the later either abruptly or rather gradually contracted at the base into the petiole; petioles 2 to 15 cm. long, slender; stem-leaves lyrate to lacinate-pinnatifid; inflorescence few to many-headed: heads medium sized: achenes glabrous or sparingly pilose, about one-third approximately developing perfect embryos.—Wet alluvial shores between Baldié and the Baie des Chaleurs, Bonaventure River, Province of Quebec, 5, 6, and 8 August, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease* (hb. Gray); in low wet meadows, vicinity of Beach, Lake County, Illinois, 16 June, 1907, *Greenman*, nos. 1991, 2022 (hb. Field Mus.). Associated with the two parent species, and intermediate in size, leaf-outline and in technical characters of the head, bearing rather more the general aspect, however, of *S. aureus*.

SENECIO BALSAMITAE Muhl., var. ***Crawfordii*** (Britton), n. comb. *S. Crawfordii* Britton, *Torreyia*, i. 21 (1901). This plant, although at first taken to be distinct from *S. Balsamitae* Muhl., upon the examination of a large series of specimens can scarcely be regarded as of more than varietal rank. Its somewhat more luxuriant growth, than is characteristic of typical forms of the species, is most probably due to the moist rich habitat in which it was growing.

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